VOLUME VII .--- NUMBER 1017.

BY TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON.

GRANT OPPOSED TO OPPRESSING MISSISSIPPI-MAS TERLY INACTIVITY IN REGARD TO CUBA - GRANT

WASHINGTON March 27 _In an audience with a mixed delegation of Republicans and

Conservatives vesterday. Grant reiterated his opposition to the pending Mississippi bill. The weather is delightful.

A masterly inactivity regarding Cuba affairs is the present policy here. Grant favors a policy regarding Mississippi similar to that proposed by the committee of

nine for Virginia. Indications are that the House will adhere to the absolute repeal of the Tenure-of office

Neither House is in session to-day.

Revolutionary Envoy Lenus represents that the Cuban patriots have 25,000 men under arms and would have many more if they were able to provide arms. Grant is indisposed and received no visitors

to-day. General Ames has been appointed Commis sioner of the Bureau for Mississippi, and Rey-

nolds for Texas. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richard

son was installed to-day.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ALL VESSELS CAPTURED IN CUBAN WATERS WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO BE TREATED A PIRATICAL-THE MARY LOWELL-BURAL PO LICE-HEAVY FIGHT.

[BY THE CUBA CABLE.]

HAVANA, March 27 .- The Captain-General has issued a proclamation declaring that all vessels captured in Spanish waters, or in seas near the island, with men, arms and munitions of war on board, will be treated as pirates, and adjudged according to the articles of war, irrespective of their points of departure or desti-

A Spanish man-of-war has brought to this port the brig Mary Lowell, from Nuesitas whither she was taken by the Andalusia, after her capture. The Anialusia subsequently left Nuevitas on a cruise to intercept rebel expeditions. The commander of the Andalusia, in a communication to the Captain-General, giving an account of the capture of the brig, affirms that he acted carefully in accordance with international law. The value of the cargo of the Mar? Lowell is estimated at \$200,000, consisting of cannon, small arms, ammunition, and other war material. The expedition was commanded by Costillous.

The Spanish war steamer Guadeona arrived to-day from Nassau. She left another Spanish war vessel to watch the waters of Nassau. A detachment of troops, under General Escolante, has gone to Cienfuegos. Additional troops have been sent to Cardenas, Sagua and Remedios. A meeting of planters was held at the palace to-night, at the request of General Dulce, to discuss and plan a system of ----police, to be established throughout the island. for the protection of plantations.

News has been received of a heavy battle between the troops and insurgents in the central department, on the road from Remedios to Moran. The Spanish forces are commanded by General Puello. No complete reports of the battle has been made, and the result is not known, but the Spaniards claim that 80) rebels are killed.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE MOBILE RACES-LAST DAY. MOBILE, March 27 .- To-day was the fourth and last day of the spring meeting of the Mobile Jocky Club. First race, mile heats, 2 years old, \$25 entrance, \$500 added-Cottrell 11; John Kilgonr 2 2. Time-1:521, 1:511. Second race, two mile heats, 3 year olds, \$25

entrance. \$500 added-walked over by Bayonet. Third race, Register purse, \$250, dash 13 miles-Stonewall Jackson 11: Locust Post, 22: Time, 3:121. Fourth ra. 3, Merchants' Post stake, all ages,

\$100 entrance, \$1000 added, three mile heats-Privateer 11; Jennie 22; Agnes Donovan, distanced. Time, 5:524, 7:05.

Fifth race, \$250, for beaten horses-Bettie Bay, 1; Puss Broadnax, distanced. Time, 1:513.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Full diplomatic relations have been resumed between Turkey and Greece. President Grant declines to see Dr. Mary

Walker unless she is dressed in a manner be-General Stoneman has removed Governo

Wells, of Virginia, and has assumed the duties of Governor himself. He has also removed the Mayor of Petersburg.

The Paris Gaulois says that Napoleon has demanded an explanation from the King of Prussia regarding the mobilization of troops in the western provinces of his kingdom.

James D. Martin, the defaulting cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, of Boston, pardoned by Johnson, has been rearrested on a new charge, and held to thirty thousand dol-

OPENING REHEARSAL FOR THE BOSTON PEACE FESTIVAL.—The key-note of the great peace jubilee was struck last evening in the opening rehearsal of the first section of Boston singers, at Bumstend Hall, under Mr. Carl at Bumstedd Hall, under Mr. Carl Tahn.
In response to the advertisement of Mr. Tourjee, a large number of ladies and geutlemansemblad, completely filling tab hall and not a few who sought admission were compelled to return home to await the opening of the second series of rehears which are to follow next week. The nall contains something less than sever available search and contains were than sever nundred seats, and not only were the filled, but double rows of gentlemen lined the walls. The enrollment books in the hands of Mr. Peck—each applicant being compelled to register his or her name and the part sang—showed the assemblage to be made up as follows: Sopranos, 314; altos, 101; tenors, 156; basses, 220—total 791. Pamphlets containing two of the choruses to be sung at the festival, viz: Nos. 3 and 5. "To God on High," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and "The Marvellous Work,' from "Haydn's Creation," and a part of "The Heavens are Telling," also from the "Creation," were placed in the hands of the singers as they entered the halls, and it was announced that all the chothan sever nundred seats, and not only were halls, and it was announced that all the chonais, and it was annotated that all the choruses would be in print next week. Mr. Zerrahn promptly began work with his usual suavity and energy, and for an hour and a half suavity and energy, and for an aour and a half the choristers were drilled upon "To God on High" and "The Marvellous Work," Mr. Car-lyle Petersilea presiding at the piano. The vocalists seemed as earnest in the work as the

-Among the "Religious Notices" in the New York Times, of Saturday, is the following ad-vertisement: "Wanted to hire or purchase -a pew in a Protestant Episcopal Church, near Thirty-fourth-street, where the services of the church are conducted same as during the past three hundred years; no candes, no choral service, no incense, no gaudy robes, no pro-cessions, or other mummery or uonsense. Address Reformation, box No. 161, Times Of-

conductor, and it was very evident at the outset that the chorus was made up of the very best material.—Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Mississippi Delegation at the White the President.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes under date of the 24th nstant: At half-past two o'clock to-day, a delegation

At half-past two o'clock to-day, a delegation of Mississippians had an interview with President Grant. The members of the delegation present were Colonel L. W. Perce, A. Mygatt, General B. B. Eggleston, William H. Gibbs, Major E. J. Castello, A. Alderson, Dr. C. A. Foster, Major J. G. Jewell, Rev. Dr. T. W. Stinger, Colonel C. P. E. Johnson, Colonel J. R. Webster, J. A. Jamison and General H. W. Barry. They were introduced individually, by Colonel L. W. Perce. After the introduction Col. Perce addressed the President briefly, and stated that they had called upon him to congralulate him upon his e lection and to ask gratulate him upon his election and to ask his assistance in passing the Mississippi bil now before Congress. The President remarked that he had seen the bill reported, but he did not know in what shape it would pass Congress. He had conversed with at least three of the Reconstruction Committee upon the subject, and he did not think it likely that the bill would be passed in a form to bring peace to Missis-sippi. Still Congress had all the evidence on the subject before them. Colonel Perce expressed a confidence in the wisdom of Congress. The President said there was no way for the restoration of Mississippi except by the action of Congress. To him the most feasible, the least expensive and the quickest way to re-store the State seemed to be to give the Gov-ernor of the State, who is also the military commander, time to appoint all the officers under the ent law of Congress, then re-submit constitution to he vote of the people allowing all to vote who are qualified under the Reconstruction acts, are qualined under the Reconstruction acts, and no others, Congress selecting such articles as they deem necessary to be voted on separately without allowing them to affect the constitution as a whole. There were, he said, portions of the constitution that might be rejected and practice. portions of the constitution that highe to be-jected, and perhaps ought to be. Colonel Perce here suggested and urged that the President of the convention, who is authorized by the bill under consideration to appoint the state omcers, being better acquainted with the people and their wants, would be better able to make judicious appointments than the military Governor. The President, without making any definite reply, arose, and the dele-gation retired, highly disgusted and indignant at the unsatisfactory result of their interview. They expressed themselves when away from the White House in strong language against President Grant, and even went so far as to wish him in a warmer climate than Washing-

Another Visit of Mississipplans to the President. A Washington dispatch of the 26th inst. to

to the Baltimore Sun says:

To-night a company of Mississippians, representing the Conservative and Republican elements in that State, Judge Simmerell, ex-Governor Albert G. Brown and Mr. Watson, of the former, and Judge Jeffards, Captain Fisk and Major Wofford, of the latter, visited President Grant and were introduced by Judge Dent. The interview was exceedingly pleasant and satisfactory. The President thought the best. satisfactory. The President thought the best plan of quieting the opposing parties in Mis-sissippi would be for Congress to authorize the constitution to be again submitted to the people, a separate vote to be taken on the features objected to by the Conservatives, and that in the me untime the present military commander should control the State.

The Memphis and El Paso Railroad-General Fremont in the Lobby.

The same dispatch says: The House joint resolution granting the road has been lying on the table of the Senate for some time, and Mr. Morton has made frequent efforts to get it taken up and passed, but without success. This is the road in which General Fremont is interested, and is not re-garded favorably by the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad, who refused to include it the Pacific Railroad, who refused to include it in their omnibus bill reported at the last session, although General Fremont was very pertinacious in urging it upon them. Since the bill has come over from the House General Fremont has been very constant in his attendance on the sessions of the Senate to watch. To-day, while he sat upon the sofa next to Mr. Howard, that Senator, as the organ of the Pacific Railroad Committee, movel to take the Fremont bill from the table and refer it to the committee, which would have been tantamount to killing it. Fremont at once became very anxions, but appeared considerably revery anxious, but appeared considerably re-lieved when the objection of Mr. Morton pre-vented the consideration of Mr. Howard's

FALLING IN LOVE.

[From Temple Bar.]

This early love, also, is fruitful of miseries through its inexperience. Under ordinary circumstances, two young people of opposite sexes and the same age, are sure to fall in love with each other if they are left much together. It is the most natural method of imparting a technique. new interest to the ordinary business of taking walks to church and back, of spending the evening, and so forth. It is so very quiet and simple a revolution that the young people are only awakened to its presence by some little only awakened to its presence by some little incident that flashes the truth upon their incident that flashes the truth upon their frightened eyel. Then there is a brief moment of superhuman ecstacy, followed by mutual protestatious, vows of constancy, and tearful adjurations to secrecy. Week after week this blissfully disquieting life goes on, and then Edward, turning despaining eyes toward her, bids her farewell, and goes off in quest of forms and fortune. Which of them shall first of fame and fortune. Which of them shall first find out the prefound mistake and blunder that lay at the root of all this fleeting joy? Which of them shall first awake some morning to find a new object installed in the chamber of the affections, which heretofore has only had an insufficient and temporary lodger? Perhaps Edinsufficient and temporary longer: Fernaps ad-ward disovers that a very few week's a seence has made a wonderful difference in his view of things; and now, being able more impartially to scan the unhappy Clara's disposition and temper, finds that these would never assort with his own. Or it is Clara, who sees in Edward's wilfulness and fits of suiden liking and dislik will diness and the or states half and disha-ing, an unhappy omen for the future, and dis-covers that her heart does not cling to him with that perfect abandonment which would make marriage a safe experiment. Her letters become more subdued. He remou-strates. She gives the faintest possible indi-cetions of the truth. He rises up in the maiwith that perfect abandonment which would make marriage a safe experimen. Her letters become more subdued. He remoustrates. She gives the faintest possible indications of the truth. He rises up in the majesty of his wrath, curses wom inkind, takes to writing Byronic peetry, and giving himself headaches through excessive drinking anally turns to business, marries, ten years after, a happy little wore and eather than the insurgents have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners pre-ailed, but the spanish volunteers have streament policy towards the prisoners pre-ailed, but the spanish volunteers have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners pre-ailed, but the spanish volunteers have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners pre-ailed, but the spanish volunteers have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners pre-ailed, but the spanish volunteers have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners pre-ailed, but the spanish volunteers have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. headaches through excessive thath, anally turns to business, marries, ten years after, a happy little wome, and settles down to the living a control and peaceful life.

We the tragic aspect of the case is this—that, however desirable for both parties may

the breaking of this unwise compact, the b) the breaking of this unwise compact, the sharp sundering leaves a dreadful and ragged wound in at least one of the hearts concerned. Edward may reason with himself, then or afterward, that the inconsistency about which he has so bitterly complained was a perfect godend to him; but no amount of reason will resend to him; but no aircont of reason with remove the scar of the wound. The shattering of one's trust in this particular woman is like the collapse of the universe. There is no more faith, no more love, no more hope possible. Ruin and chaos encompass things, and the world is a cheat. Then the beautiful idyllic where there early days the sweet memories charm of those early days—the sweet memories that hang around them like a faint fragrance—
the old visions and aspirations, and tender
confidences—is it not entirely desolating
that these should be buried forever in the shadowy past? These days will never be forgotten. In the evenings of the years to forgotten. In the evenings of the years to come he will sit and brood over them, and call up faces and scenes out of the flickering fire. A whiff of sea air, or the scent of sweet-brier, will be fraught with a vague sadness to him, for these will be forever associated with that bygone dream. By-and-by he will reach a clearer conception of the whole affair, and come to see that Clara's conduct was not so much the result of her own sinful wilfulness, or weakness. or igconstancy, but the fulness, or weakness, or inconstancy, but the result of certain circumstances which solutely coercive. This tyranny of circumstances will forever hang around him as an im-penetrable mystery—a hateful, miserable thing; and when some tragic story of love's misery is told him in a theatre or in a book, the sense of indignation and pity will make his heart swell with sympatky and his oyes fill with

-Fourteen hundred anxious office-seekers want to be American Consul at Frankfort-on-

the bitter tears of long ago.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The Revolution as Seen by an Eye Witness-Condition of the Insurgents-Their Policy and Means of War.

The following account of the condition of things in Cuba is furnished by Mr. Charles McCormack, who has resided for several years in the City of Puerto Principe, where he was employed as master machinist of the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad, Mr. McCormack having travelled on horseback from the place of his late residence through the heart of the island to the first railway station from which he could take the cars to Havana, and passed through the insurgent and Spanish lines, a distance of more than one hundred leagues, during which time he held frequent intercourse with all classes of the population, has had the opportunity to form a valuable appreciation of the revolution now on foot. The long distance he was compelled to travel on horseback makes his dates not so late as the news we have published, but as an inside view of the revolution it will be found interesting:

PERSONAL STATEMENT. The supation of the line of railroad from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas having left me without employment. I determined to return to the Unite! States. I pro ured the neces-

to the Unite I States. I procured the necessary papers from Colonel Mena, the Spanish Governor of the city, and started with a companion, on horseback, by land, for Havana, on the 12th of February last.

At that time the native male population, with the exception of the small children and very old men, had ontirely left the city in consequence of the revolutionary movement. The native Spaniards, mostly shopkeepers, had enrolled themselves in the volunteer corps, and were exceedingly bitter in their hostility to the Cubans. These, with the small number of Cubans. These, with the small number of regular troops in the city, gave Colonel Mena a force of about 8000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition and a few field pieces. There had been a regiment of colored troops in the garrison, but these had nearly in the garrison, but these had nearly all descreted to the insurgents, taking their arms with them. The roads leading into the town were all barricaded by the Spanish troops in the outskirts. Operations against the insurgents were confined to an occasional foray of the troops for provisions and forage, which were nearly rade in strong force and accountered. naually made in strong force and encountered little open resistance, though on every occa-sion they encountered a constant ambuseaded fire both in going from and returning to the

very decided for the revolution, and young and old, rich and poor, have gone into it. General Dulee's proclamations of amnesty and reform at first produced some effect, and many were in favor of accepting them. Among these were one, if not two, of the Arango's, and one of them had begun negotiations to that effect. For this purpose he had held communication with Colonel Mena, and appointed a day when he would come in unarmed under a flag of truce to confer with him. It was stated in Principe that Colonel Mena's orders to the squad sent to meet Arango were to bring him the corpse of that rebel. The lact was that he was shot as soon as he approached the suburbs of the town, and the remains were hacked and disfigured after death. This event stopped en-

tirely the feeling in favor of accepting the amnesty and reforms among the Cubans.

The insurgent force gathered round Puerto Principe amounts to about 7000 men, and I was informed that 8000 more were holding the line of railway between that city and Nuevitas. They are very enthusiastic in the cause, but tion. Their only cannon are a few pieces of iron pipe well plugged and bound round with banded strips of the hard woods of the country. Every available instrument was applied to the making of a weapon for offensive pur-

ed more like a gathering of private bands than a regular force. General Quesada was labor-ing to introduce regimental and brigade organizations. It was this reason, the absence of regular organization and military rule, which prevented General Quesada from attacking Puerto Principe, which he could undoubtedly capture if he could control his force so as to ring them to act on a general plan.

There are many negroes among the insur-gents, most of them from the towns, or who were previously free. The plantations have all stopped work, but the slaves have either gone into the towns to seek protection, or have fled into the woods, where they remain. Few or none of this class of the population side with

The war is carried on by the Cubans more as guerrilla war than by regular operations. Whenever a force of Spanish troops appears anywhere the Cubans scatter from its front, Whenever a folde of Spanish troops appears anywhere the Cubans scatter from its front, and seek by ambuscading behind trees and in the thick woods to annoy the troops and diminish their numbers. The great object among the insurgents in these encounters is to get hold of the musket or knapsack of every one they can wound or kill. In this they will run extraordinary risks, three or four running out from the bush at every Spaniard who fal's. The Spanish troops generally behave well in these ambuscade encounters, and whenever forced to halt or form during their march, will roundly abuse their unseen foos, styling them cowards, and calling upon them to come out of their hiding places and show themselves.

their hiding places and show themselves.

The feeling among the Spaniards is very bitter indeed. They formed almost entirely the trading population of the country, and every cross road and country village was occupied with their shops. These are now abandoned wherever the insurgents have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by

districts held by the insurgents, and no formal districts held by the insurgents, and no formal attempt his yet been made to organize one. In the Central Department General Quesada's authority is respected, while in the East General Cespedes is looked upon as the leader. There is it the communication between the several departments and no concert of action. The only aim seems to be war with the Spaniard. The insurgents in the Villa Clara District hold their organization distinct from those of Cespedes and Quesada.

From the insurgent camp around Puerto Principe we rode through Cisgo de Avila, Espiritu Santo, Villa Clara and Macagna to Colon, where we sold our horses and took the cars for

where we sold our horses and took the cars for Havana. Wherever we stopped among the country people the same ieeling against the Spaniards and co.filence that their rule is approaching its end prevailed, while in the towns the Spanish traders, armed and organized by the government, entertain the most violent feelings against the tubans. No attempt was made to injure us by either party when we en-countered them, although both my companion and myself were searched on several occasions. The Spaniards were always distrustful of us; but the insurgeous in every instance gave us good treatment because we were Americans.

It is my belief that the insurrection cannot be put down, and that it will continue to spread until it involves the whole island; but to take the fortified ports and towns the insurgents need better arms and organization than they

The Sait Lake City papers announce the arrival at Ogden of the track-layers of the Union Pacific Rathroad. Ogden is near Salt Lake, and is the point of divergence to the north on the new route, instead of the line as originally surveyed, through the capital of Utah. The completion of the road to this point has stirred up the Mormon chiefs to take active measures for building the branch to Salt Lake Citize and the territorial surveyer and Lake City, and the territorial surveyor and other dignituries have gone out to run experimental lines.

WHAT THE PLANTERS HAVE TO SAY ON THE RICE TIERCE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. I have just seen the card of Messrs. T. Tupper & Sons, and others, purchasers of rice, addressed to the rice factors of Charleston, in which they have agreed or combined to discontinue, after the first of May, the usual charge for the tierces in which the rice is held for market. Your comment upon this suggestion market. Your comment upon the suggestion is an approval or endorsement, as calculated to remove "another clog from the wheels of the commerce of the State." From the high character of the gentlemen signing this agreement, I take it for granted they are not only of the City of Charleston. Their suggestion is, however, a grave innovation upon a convenis, however, a grave innovation upon a conventional usage much more aged and time-honored than either of the gentlemen who conjointly undertake to advise the factors as to the interest of their customers.

The planter will be the first to feel the effect of this innovation or repudiation of an old and well established custom, and the demonstration is here means a clear that he will received.

tion is by no means clear that he will receive the proposed additional compensation for his grain in lieu of the price of the tierce. Experience will settle this point, but then it will be too late for the planter to demur. It will not be considered impertinent, therefore, on behalf of the planters, if they should assume to instruct their factors on this and other points affecting themselves directly if not vitally, rather than submit to the dictatio. of a third rather than submit to the dictator, or a third party. Disclaiming any disposition to cavil or criticise unfairly the opinions of those who justly claim to be "alive to the interests of the city," we simply ask, now that that the time has arrived "for the removal of clogs," that all the points of difference between buyer and seller be fully and fairly ventilated, and that the interest of the planter receive that consideration to fully and fairly ventilated, and that the interest of the planter receive that consideration to which he is justly entitled. Testimony is scarcely necessary to verify the losses to which the rice planter is subject. First, in the way of sampling. The seller takes his pounds, quarts, or more, to his office for inspection. Second, the buyers or proposed purchasers each do ditto. Then comes the cooper, almost invariably provided with bag or bucket; he takes enough to make an easy fit of the heading, which has to be replaced after sampling. How much, no one seems to see or care to see, for I myself have witnessed the stealing (with buyer and seller within ten feet) of at least eight to ten pounds, and upon bringing the matter to his notice the factor quietly informed me that it could not be prevented, and that really in the aggregate it was too small to make a fuss aggregate it was too small to make a fuss about; that custom sanctioned it, and no one individually could oppose it without odium.

It might justly be considered picayunish to collect all of the samples thus taken and stored

collect all of the samples thus taken and stored away for comparison, to be restored to their owners. Yet in the aggregate they actually do support the tables of very many families.

But let us follow up the programme. The rice is sold, and the cooper is again brought into requisition to overhaul and tighten up the tierces for reshipment. Whether it be found processary or not a charge is always made for necessary or not, a charge is always made for each tierce in every lot of rice put on the mar-ket. No allowance is made for those requiring no cooperage, and yet I have known at least three-fourths of a parcel to pass to the buyers without a nail being driven or a boop adjusted, Should custom or usage justify it if wrong?
We come now to the most important character, the weigh-master. He is, we believe, a sworn officer, and unimpeachable. He finds a tierce officer, and unimpeachable. He finds a tierce weighing 750 pounds, and openly registers it 746—four pounds short. Each and every tierce receives the same deduction, and for this tret he is sustained by the law of usage. The merchant claims it as his rightful perquisite, and his claim is sanctioned by the Chamber of Compounds of clean rice out of every hundred ticroes, and gives it to the merchant, without other consideration than the grace of purchas-

banded strips of the hard woods of the country. Every available instrument was applied to the making of a weapon for offensive purposes, and a lance and machele—a short, heavy sword—were the general armamont. A few had breech-loading rifles captured from the Spaniards, but the want of the proper ammunition rendered them of little service. An old-fashioned flintlock muzzle-loading musket was the favorite arm, as it could always do service whether there were patent cartridges, percussions caps, &c., in camp or not. Whoever had one of these prized it above all the patent arms to be had.

There was but little organization among the forces of the revolution, although General Quesada was recognized as the chief in command. Every leader had raised and kept together what men he could, and the camp seemed more like a gathering of private bands than a receipt force. General Quesada was laboragainst the planter, at the rate of \$1 50 for every tierce he sends to market. If necessary tor Charleston to conform to the usages of other large cities or business centres, by all means do so; but repudi to at once, with ut discrimination, all customs which are unjust. The poor planter will again be rich. For the present he may be obliged to pay tribute to Charleston for the accommodation (?) he receives to work his lands, in advances at twenceives to work his lands, in advances at twenty-five to thirty per cent. interest, with two and-a-half per cent. added for purchasing plantation supplies, &c., &c.; but just so soon as these obligations are cancelled and agriculture is recuperated, will there be a change in the present system of factorage. The expenses of the rice planter are more than the crop will bear, even at present prices. The Northern and Western markets will be open to the planter as well as the merchant, and the local taxes and commercial regulations of Charleston, urless modified, may ultimately prove the clog to her prosperity. She is more dependent upon the State than the State upon her, whother she realizes the fact or not; but as a commonwealth their obligations are mutual and recip-

wealth their obligations are mutual and reciprocal, and the success of agriculture will insure commercial prosperity. All we ask is fair play for both country and city.

TIDE-WATER.

THE RADICAL REBELLION. What the South Carolina Delegation in Congress Think of the Indignation Doings at Columbia - One of the "lns" Reads a Lecture to the Disconsolate

The editor of the South Carolina Republican, having taken care to provide himself in good season with a comfortable berth in the office of the Secretary of the Senate at Washington, is righteously wroth at the howl of rage and disappointment recently set up (somewhat prematurely, as he says,) by the hungry crew of his Republican brethren at the State Capital. We quote from his last letter to his paper:

Our Congressional delegation were so what surprised at the sudden and excited action at the meetings held in Columbia and Charleston. The delegation was not aware that any appointments had been definitely The several members of the delega settion. The several members of the designation have doubtless made up their minds as to the persons whom they will individually support, and some of these persons will unquestionably receive some of the positions. But that a full slate is made up is not true, even at the data that I write.

that a full slate is made up is not true, even at the date that I write.

The members of the delegation naturally object to the language of the call for these meetings, and the tone of the resolutions adopted. They say they would very gladly have received a respectful expression of the opinions and wishes of their constituents, and would have given it due heed. They would be relad too, i. when the goutlemen gathered in would have given it due need. Iney would be glad, too, it, when the gentlemen gathered in those meetings had stated to whom they were opposed, they had also recommended the individuals to whom they wished the appointments given. The resolutions adopted simple of given. The resolutions adopted simply nounce the delegation and what they are s posed to be about to do. They can be guided very little by such expressions. They are in receipt of scores of letters, too, from individueccipt of so al's applying for office, denouncing every person supposed to be a candidate for the same office. They can but feel contempt for those who write them; such persons are simply trying to get favor for themselves by wholesale abuse of others, and the attempt proves them to be both mean and foolish. No man will gain anything of a sound Republican by slandering others. of a sound Republican by standarding charters. Some have already impaired their chances for appointment by writing letters full of scurrilous attacks on other candidates.

Thus the Congressional delegation of South Carolina think and say. They say that they do not expect to please all. They will try to extinct the majority and to make good appoints.

satisfy the majority and to make good appointments. We shall see in due time what they do, expressing earnestly our hope and expectation that they will give no place to any but sincere, trusty and thorough Republicans.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE. Abbeville.

The Press announces the death of Mr. R. LeRoy, an esteemed citizen, at his residence in Mount Carmel. Mr. LeRoy (or King as he was commonly called) was of Huguenot descent. He had attained the age of "three-

Richland,

The friends of agricultural improvement in Richland District, are invited to meet in Co-lumbia, at Carolin i Hall, on the first Monday, being the fifth day of April, in order to form a District Agricultural Society, and to make a suitable response to the proposition of the Abbeville District Agricultural Society to hold cernest but houest in their convictions, and that they sincerely desire the prosperity of the planters of the State, as well as the merchants on the 28th day of April proximo.

Barnwell.

The dwelling of Mrs. Haltord, near Barnwell The dwelling of mis. Hander, loss barners willings, was entered on the 21st instant, and robbed of a quantity of bedding and clothing.

The Sentinel says: "The large and commodious building formerly owned by Hon. Angus Patterson, has been purchased by a company of gentlemen of the village, for a hotel, and will shortly be opened for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders."

The Camden Journal says: "We are glad to hear that the wheat coop in the different parts of our district presents a promising appearance."

The following is the result of the election for

officers of Flat Rock Township: Clerk, L. C. Thompson; Selectmen, L. J. Pattersen, C. L. Dye, Jos. T. Mickle; Surveyors, J. L. Jones, R. C. Drakeford; Constable, H. R. Brown, Jr. Union.

Tuesday last was return day. Ninety-two cases were returned.

Charles Bolt, sssignee, has sold during the week, some property of bank upts, as follows;

One town lot unimproved, of one acre, for \$416; one tract of 200 acres, for \$1000; one tract of 325 acres for \$350; one tract of 180 acres for \$205; one tract of 78 acres for \$100; one tract of 56 acres for \$75. The terms of sale were cash. The Winnsboro' News says: "On Tuesday, 23d instant, an atrocous murder was commit-ted on the plantation of Mr. John Simonton,

ted on the plantation of Mr. John Simonton, about ten miles from Winnsboro', by Crecie Sonior upon Caroline Simonton, (both colored.) It seems there arose a difficulty between Crecie and a daughter of Carolina, about some children under Crecie's charge, but Caroline went to assist her daughter in whipping Crecie; whereupon Crecie seized a rock and inflicted such wounds upon Caroline as to cause her death. Crecie has been arrested and sately lodged in the county jail." Laurens.

Henry McKay (colored) was shot through the head and instantly killed, on Mondaynight last, in his house on the plantation of Mr. Thomas Owens, in the eastern part of Laurens County. From what we hear, it is a case of jealousy—a lady in the case—a colored Flor. Martin East (colored) is suspected as the murderer, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The Laurensville Herald says: "Through the Newberry Immigration Society, several of our farmers have received able-bodied, young and fine-looking Germans, who have gone to the cotton and corn fields. In every instance we hear favorable reports."

Darlington.

On last Tuesday and Wednesday a case was tried at Florence, which brought a large num-ber of the Darlington bar together. The ques-tion at issue was the right of way of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad over lands belonging to the estate of the late Colonel George Pawley. Both sides having agreed to leave the matter to arbitration. the following to try the case and make a decree, viz: Chancellor W. D. Johnson, Colonel R. L. Singletary, F. M. Rogers, Esq., Samuel McPherson, Esq., B. A. Early, Esq. The railroad was represented by General W. W. Harllee, and the estate of Pawley by Messrs. Spain & Warley. A decree was given against the railroad for \$4000 with interest since 1850. interest since 1859.

Chesterfield.

Mr. Alexander McMillan, an aged and highly respected citizen of Chesterfield District, died at his home near Jefferson, during the The funeral services of the late Col. Allen

Macfarlan were performed by his pastor, Rev. W. B. Corbett, in the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, and the remains deposited in the graveyard at the Episcopal Church. A large concourse of citizens were in attendance. The return of the Assessors shows the following to be the value of the taxable property in Chesterfield District: For Old Store and Jefferson—Real property, \$127,303; Personal, \$221,800. Courthouse and Mt. Croghan—Real property, \$121,017; Personal, \$204,578. Alligator and Cole Hill—Real property, \$37,776; Personal, \$55,104. Cheraw and Steerpen—Real property, \$17,3487; Personal, \$268,630. Total amount—Real property, \$459,560: Personal, amount—Real property, \$459,560: Personal, amount—Real property.

amount—Real property, \$4.79,560; Personal, \$759,172. Add \$130,000, C. and I. R. R. property. Total, \$1,339,732. At one per cent. this will raise twice as much as was usually levied Anderson.

The following results of township election The following results of township electrons in Anderson County are announced: Broadway—R. Q. Anderson, James B. Moore and P. G. Ackerly, Selectmen; John C. Horton, Town Clerk; Samuel Browne, Surreyor; D. N. Major, Constable. Hopewell—J. M. Landress, W. S. Clerk; Samuel Browne, Surveyor; D. N. Major, Constable. Hopewell—J. M. Landress, W. S. Moore and Welborn Duckworth, Selectmen; William B.it. Town Clerk; Thos. King and F. J. Carpenter, Surveyors; Martin Manly, Con-stable. Brushy Creek—John P. Sitton, R. T. Elrod and T. H. M'Cann, Selectmen; Thos. W. Russell. Town Clerk; John W. Rosamond and G. D. Barr. Surveyors; Charles Smith, Con-Russell. Town Clerk; John W. Rosamond and G. D. Barr. Surveyors; Charles Smith, Constable. Rock Mills—Tapley Anderson, T. T. Skelton and A. A. Bowie, Selectmen; T. H. Anderson, Town Clerk; John W. Shearer and D. M. Simpson, Surveyors; C. K. Williford, Constable. Savannah—Reuben Burriss, A. S. McClinton and John M. Simson, Selectmen; John M. Phillips, Town Clerk; Levi Burriss and B. F. Sadler, Surveyors; J. H. Jones, Constable. Dark Corner—David Sadler, Sr., J. W. Sherard and G. F. Burdett, Selectmen; S. W. Sherard, Town Clerk; C. S. Beatty and D. J. Sherard, Surveyors; J. H. Morgan, Constable. Centre-Town Clerk; C. S. Beatty and D. J. Sherard, Surveyors; J. H. Morgan, Constable. Centreville—R. S. Hill, B. M. Watson and J. C. Keys, Selectmen; M. L. Keys, Town Clerk; R. S. Bailey, Surveyor; Eben Smith, Constable. Varennes—N. K. Sullivan, Henry Long and W. G. Watson, Selectmen; W. W. Haynio, Town Clerk; Wm. B. Hall, Surveyor; Grief Tate, Constable. Hall—Major James Thomson, James S. Beatty and Jesse P. McGee, Selectmen; G. W. Beicher, Town Clerk; A. C. Jackson, and W. R. Watson Surveyors; J. B. Little, Surveyors and R. B. Little. son and W. B. Watson, Surveyors; J. B. Little, Constable.

AT THE TRYING SEASON .- THE searching winds, the cold, drizzling rains, the heavy fogs, and occasional warm and moist days of March, render it, upon the whole, the most unhealthy month of the year. Its depressing influences are especially unfavorable to invalids, and thousands of persons with feeble constitutions, who have borne the winter bravely, break down in the first month of spring. The variations of temperature and cold east winds are a serious trial to the dyspeptic and bilious, whose symptoms they invariably aggravate. Intermittent fever is also rife wherever there is evelyable poison in the water or the soil. To enable the system to combat these evils, there is nothing like a good vegetable tonic, and among this class of medirines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. Medical men prescribe it iu preserence to any of the tonic preparations of the pharmacor caia. They are aware that the ordinary tinctures and extracts are all bised upon cheap alcohol, which is surcharged with an acrid essential oil, and absolutely poisonous. They know, on the other hand, that the rectified essence of the finest rye grown in this country is the sole spirituous ingredient of HOS-TETTER'S BIFFERS, and that the vegetable medicinal elements of which it is composed are of rare efficacy. Hence, it has the confidence of physicians and finds its way into hospitals where no other proprietary medicine is sanctioned.

A course of the BITTERS is especially recommended to persons of delicate habits, of both sexes, at this season. In the fever and ague districts of the West and South, quinine has been almost universally discarded as a chologogue, and this invaluable antidote to malarious disorders adopted in its stead A double gain is realized by the change, for the Bitters, unlike that dangerous alkaloid, are agreeable Married.

WATSON-WANNAMAKER.—On Thursday even-ing, 26th inst., by the Rev. T. E. WANNAMAKER, Mr. ABTEMUS WATSON, of Edgefield, to Miss ANGLE R., daughter of Dr. W. W. WANNAMAKER, of St. Matthews, S. C.

Matthews, S. C.

FAIR—Mokewn.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. STYLES MELLIOHAMP, Mr. A. D. FAIR to Miss J. AMANDA Mokewn, all of Orangeburg, S. C.

Special Motices.

NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAVING bills against Steamer "EMILIE," to 26th instant, in clusive, are requested to hand them in to us. SHACKELFORD & KELLY,

DAC AT CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITU-TION-FINAL SETTLEMENT.-In accordance with the decretal order of the Court of Equity, the second and last instalment of four and seven-tenths per centum will be paid on and after THIS DAY to depositors, at the office of the Institution, No. 92

CHURCH-STREET. TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS will be specially devot d to the payment of females. Males will be attended to on the other week days.

The Deposit Books must be surrendered, as this i the final settlement. The office will be opened every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine o'clock A. M. to Two o'clock P. M., and no payment will be made out of business hours. The payments will continue daily until every depositor is settled with.

HENRY S. GRIGGS.

March 29 10 stuth10 Treasurer C. S. I. NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON are particularly requested to attend at the Citadel Square Ba: tist Church, at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, the 29th of March, to participate in the exercises of the Annual

The Alumni are also requested to attend at th same time and place. JACOB WILLIMAN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON .- THE Annual Commencement of this College will be celebrated at the Citadel Square Baptist Church, Tun EVENING, 29th instant, at half-past Seven o'clock. Candidates for admission into the Freshman or the Sophomore Class will present themselves in the President's room THIS MORNING, at Ten o'clock. F. A. POBOHER,

Secretary Faculty. March 29 HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON .-The Annual Public Examination of this School will take place This DAY, ToMorrow and WEDNESDAY, 29th, 30th and 31st instant, commencing at Nine o'clock, A. M. Parents and Guardians of pupils and the public generally are respectfully invited to W. R. KINGMAN, A. M.,

FIN THE COMMON PLEAS, CHARLES-TON COUNTY-FIRST CIRCUIT.-It is ordered that a Special Session of the Court of Common Pleas for the First Circuit shall be held at Charleston THIS DAY, the twenty-ninth day of March instant; and that the Clerk of the Court shall cause the time and place for holding the same to be notified for two weeks successively in one or more of the newspapers

published in the City of Charleston. R. B. CARPENTER. (Signed) A. C. RICHMOND. A true copy. March 29

as Commissioner by the Legislature of South Carolina, the books are nereny opened Inis Pari,
Banking House of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, (the Southwestern Bailroad Bank), for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the VAUCLUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—the whole amount being five thou and shares of the par value of one hundred dellars each. JAMES J. GREGG, Commissioner. March 15 mwf10

FICE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPA Y, CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 24, 1869.- \ DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company hav ing been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after MONDAY, 5th proximo. The BOOKS OF TRANSFER will be closed from

The BOOKS OF Lame. W. J. HERIOL, this date to 5th proxime. Secretary and Treasurer. ESTATE NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS having demands against the Estate of the late Captain S. C. TURNER, are requested to present then

properly attested, and those indebted to said Estate to make payment to SARAH L. TURNER, Qualified Executrix, Charleston, S. C. TO CONSUMPTIVES ._ THE ADVER-TISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that

dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the precription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and

he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it wil cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please as Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, dress Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE Errors and abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge, Address HOWARD ANSOCIATION, Boy P. Philadelphia, Pa.

ERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direct tions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect JOHN B. OGDEN, onfidence, No. 42 Cedar-street, New York.

C. KAUFMAN, STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER

No. 25 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WILL BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, REAL ESTATE, Bonds, Stocks, &c. Also attend to Renting and Collecting Rents.

March 1 Dac mwf 1mo

GEORGE S. HACKER'S STEAM PLANING MILL,

DOOR, SASH, BLIND AND BOX FACTORY. * KING, OPPOSITE CANNON STREET.

MANUFACTURES AND KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, DRESSED LUMBER of every descrip-tion. Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings and Trim-mings. All work guaranteed, and at Northern prices. Boxes for packing of liquors manufactured and constantly on hand, at his FACTORY AND WAREROOMS, King, opposite Cannon street, on Line City Railway. mwf1mo Dao March 1

HOLMES & MEBETH, No. 36 Broad-street,

Charleston, S. C., BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

Will attend to Renting and Collecting of Rents and purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold,

To the Purchase of Goods and Supplies for parties in the country upon reason ble terms.

GEORGE L. HOLMES......ALEXANDER MACRETH.
January 1

Erentsions.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR, THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOE
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharfdaily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M.
For Passage apply to 2 HOMAS YOUNG,
Decamber 18 Captain, on board.

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK-MERCHANTS' LINE. THE REGULAR FIRST CLASS SCHOON-EB L!LLY, FRANCE Master, having a por-tion cargo engaged and going on board, will be premptly despatched. March 29 WILLIAM BOACH & CO.

THE NEW AI AMERICAN CLIPPER bark HAERIST F. HUSSEY, Ulame Massier, having one-half cargo engaged and going on board, will be quickly despatched.

For balance freight engagements, apply to March 26 fmw WILLIAM ROAOH & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR BOSTON-DESPATCH LINE. FIRST VESSEL-ONLY REGULAR LINE.

REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVER-MAN, Captain PATHER, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, THURSDAY, April 1st, at 12 M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
March 29
North Atlantic Wharf,

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELS)
PHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON,
DEL, CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MOY,
AND OTHER NO BTH WE ST TE BN CHITES.
LEAVING EACH PORT EVERY 5TH DAY.

FALCON.....JESSE D. HORSEY, Commander,

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT.
Steamship SEA GUILL, N. P. DUTTON Commander, will sail for Baittmore on Wednesday Mozenius, Sizet
March, at 8 o'clock from Pier No. 1, Union

umber ** Policy of the control of th

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain C. RYDEB, will leave Vander,
horst's Whari on Thrusson, April
1st, 1889, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M.
March 26

RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP

Boyce's Wharf.

Risks taken by this vessel at three-quarter

March 25

And other places, should not fat to lay in their supplies of PROVIDE TOWN OF THE TOWN OF T

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

and Japan May 4, 1809. No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,
VIA SAVANNAB, FERNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS S T EAM E B
DICTATOR, Captain Wm. T. MoNRITY, will sail from Charleston every Tuesday Evening,
at Eight o'clock, for the above points.
The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain Gro.
F. MoMILLAN will rail from Charleston every Frie
day Eccening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

tis, Harris and Durham.

All freight payable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at ris
and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
South Atlantic Wharf.
N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Staterooms.
November 21

EDWARD DALY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NEW YORK.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PUR-CHASE of all kinds of MERCHANDISE. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ca s and Trunk-, and Straw Goods a specialty. Consignments of all kinds of Staple Articles and general Produce calculated.

Consignments of all almost of the consignments of all almost of the consignment of all almost of a

FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPING AGENTS, WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES

E. WILLIS..... A. R. CHISOLM.

THE FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER R.W. HAWKINS, WXATT Master, wants 150 to 200 bales Cotton and light freight to fill up and leave prompily.

March 23 WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

Wharves.
All heavy freights taken at very low rates. Rice to
Baltimore 250 per tierce. Rosin 10c per barrel.
Lumber 52 per M. To Philadelphia, Rice 500 per
tierce, Rosin 30c per barrel—through.

FOR NEW YORK.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship C A M I L L A, HENREY
PEACE Commander, is now ready
to sail on or about 10th of April.

For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
Boyce's Wharf.

TRAVELERS PASSING THROUGH

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S
TREGUER LINE TO
CALIFORNIA. CHINA AND JAPAN.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!
STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates fall
en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.

Steamship JAPAN leaves San Francisco for China

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York.

March 12 Jyr F. R. BABY, Agent,

F. McMillan will rail from Charleston every Friday Ecening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.
Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keya, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Havana.
Through Bills Ladding given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.
Connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Oclawaka and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakee Griffin, Eustie, Harris and Durham.
All fraight provable on the wharf.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. INLAND ROUTE—ONLY TWO AND A HALF HOURS AT SEA. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET
LINE.

THE STEAMBE PILOT BOY, CAPTAIN FENN PECK, will leave Accommodation wharf every MONDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock touching at Beaufort only;
returning leave Savannah TUESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 9 o'clock A. M., making the trip in eleven hours.
The Steamer FANNIE, Captain ADAR, will leave
Charleston every TRUBEDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock
touching at Edisto, Chisolm's Landing and Hilton
Head; returnir-, leave Savannah every FRIDAY, at 2
o'clock P. M., wuching at the above landings.
Will touch at Bluffton on the second THURSDAY in
every month, going and ieturning.
For Freight or Passage apply to
March 18

Accommodation Wharf.

No. 82 Warren-street.

WILLIS & CHISOLM.

ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C.